









published every six weeks by Chariton Press, Inc., at Chariton Building, Division St., Derby, Conn. 06418 Second class postage paid at Derby, Conn. 06418. © Copyright, 1972 Chariton Press, Inc. International copyright secured. All rights reserved. 20c per copy. Subscription \$1.60 annually Printed in U. S. A. Sal Gentile, Managing Editor. The stories, characters and incidents portrayed in this periodical are entirely fictitious, and no identification with actual persons, living or dead, is intended. This magazine has been produced and sold subject to the restrictions that it shall only be resold at retail as published and at full cover price. It is a violation of these stipulations for this magazine to be offered for sale by any vendor in a mutilated condition, or at less than full cover price,

© 1972, HANNA-BARBERA PRODUCTIONS, INC.



















































































## SINKORSWIM

















































































## GROANESS.

For more than thirty years I have taught those darling little children in the grade schools. It has been necessary for me to give them examinations on what they should have studied and should have learned. Sometimes the examination is written. Other times it is oral. I also have to ask them questions about what they are doing, One thing is certain: If teacher is not clear in propouncing a word or doesn't make the meaning clear of a thought, those little kids will give you unusual answers. The kids always enjoyed trying to eatch teacher with a riddle or nuzzle. Or find something that the teacher doesn't know. And how happy a boy or girl is when this has been

Professor John Thompson of the State University developed a lesson that he dared to call: "Imagination Stimulation." The teacher mentioned two related words to the class. Like: snow-sled rain-umbrella; water-fish: ball-game etc. The students closed their eyes. Thought about it for five minutes. Then each wrote his or her reaction to those two words in a short composition. Here are the two words I spoke to my class: lettucetomatoes. Just as simple as all of that. But not all heard my pronounciation very clearly. Start with Jeanne who heard the two words clearly This is what she wrote:

With lettuce and tomatoes I can make a salad. It is nice to serve when you have company in your house. It is easy to make. You cut the tomatoes into thin slices. You clean the lettuce. Then you put it on small dishes. One for every guest.

And this is what Peter wrote. He too heard

the two words clearly:

"I like tomatoes. They are good to eat. My mother likes lettuce. But she says it is very expensive just now. Maybe we could learn how to grow lettuce at home. I never saw where it is raised. I would like to see it." But what was it that Jimmy heard? Not lettuce, tomatoes, but letter-tomatoes. So this is what he wrote

"I will send letters to all of my friends. Tell them to go and by a lot of fresh nice tomatoes. They are good to eat. My mother says that they have vitamin C in them. Vitamin C is important. So every boy and girl in this class should write a lot of letters. Buy and eat more tomatoes

I think I can say that the tomato growers would certainly like that reaction to my lesson. Ah, but what did Mary hear? Not lettuce-tomatoes, but let us - tomatoes. So this is what she wrote.

"Let us be fair about tomatoes. Treat them

very gently. They are important vegetables. Let us never forget that. Let us always wash them hefore we eat them

If I ever meet Professor John Thompson of the State University. I will tell him about what hap pened with his idea of two words to stimulate thought. Now and then a student can wreck any lesson. No matter how well it is prepared The topic was politeness to our elders. Mare told this one to the class:

When K'ung Jung was only four years old be was asked why he chose all the small pears to eat and left the bigger ones for the rest of his family. He replied that since he was a small boy he took only the samll pears. And since the rest of his family was big, they should get the big pears. This shows how polite he was even

Philip raised his hand. He had something to say about the nears.

'He was not a polite boy. I have eaten small pears. And I have eaten big pears. The small nears are much better and also much sweeter. So I disagree. I say he was not polite but a very

I lost control of that lesson. The students all got excited about a boy and some pears. One even suggested that we collect money. Go out and buy big pears and small pears. Taste them. Then decide whether Philip or K'ung hing was right. But this time I didn't care who was right or who was wrong. On to another lesson. I gave a short test the next day in arithmetic. Louis in return gave me a good headache. I called him up to my desk. It was difficult to figure out the numbers he wrote.

See this number 3," I said to him. "It looks like a 5. When you write numbers be very careful. Make a 3 that looks like a 3. And a 5 that

looks like a 5.

He took his paper from me. Looked very carefully at the number he had written on that ex-

amination. Then he smiled at me

'I am very worried about my marks. I must be neater next time. You tell me that my 3 looks like a 5. It isn't the number 3 that I wrote. And I didn't even want to write the number 5. I wanted to write the number 8. My new pen must have skipped. It didn't close the bottom and ton of the number. Let me show you.

So with his pen he made the 3 into an 8. Clever kid! With the number 8, his answer was correct! Until next time, and I will tell you more about

what takes place in my class.





















































THIS GOTTA BE BETTY'S ROOM! HEE HEE HEE ... SHE'LL SCREAM HER HEAD OFF!











WILMA, BE READY ... FRED'S DRESSED UP LIKE PETE POTTS AND HE'S
GOING TO COME HOME ANY MINUTE
YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO!



































